DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 467 279 PS 030 550

| | |
|---|---|
| TITLE | Chartbook of Major Indicators: Conditions Placing Children in the South at Risk. |
| INSTITUTION | Southern Inst. on Children and Families, Columbia, SC. |
| PUB DATE | 2002-08-00 |
| NOTE | 44p. |
| AVAILABLE FROM | Southern Institute on Children and Families, 500 Taylor Street, Suite 202, Columbia, SC 29201. Tel: 803-779-2607; Fax: 803-254-6301. For full text: http://www.kidsouth.org. |
| PUB TYPE | Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141) |
| EDRS PRICE | EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage. |
| DESCRIPTORS | *At Risk Persons; Birth Weight; Child Care; *Child Health; *Children; Demography; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Health Insurance; Incidence; Infant Mortality; *Low Income Groups; Mortality Rate; *Poverty; Prenatal Care; *Social Indicators; Tables (Data); Welfare Recipients |
| IDENTIFIERS | *Indicators; Risk Factors; Subsidized Child Care Services; *United States (South) |

ABSTRACT

Noting that the southern region of the United States is challenged by some of the most difficult and entrenched economic, health, and social problems that place children at risk, this chartbook presents information on indicators of the current status of children and families in the South and contrasts conditions in the South with those in other regions. The chartbook is intended to build knowledge and stimulate dialogue among public and private leaders on actions needed to support low-income children and families. Indicator charts are organized in four sections: (1) economic factors (median household income, poverty rate, child poverty rate, families receiving TANF, and participation in food stamp program); (2) health (uninsured children, infant mortality, low birthweight infants, percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care, teen birth rates, teen pregnancy rates); (3) child care (percent of eligible children served by state/federal child care subsidies); and (4) education (high school dropout, percent of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college, and percent of adults with bachelor's degrees or higher). Each chart presents state- or region-wide data and has an accompanying narrative comparing the southern region with other regions and the national average. These indicator charts show that the median household income in the South was approximately $3,700 less than the U.S. median income. Twelve southern states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates higher than the U.S. rate. Forty-one percent of uninsured children in the U.S. live in the south. Forty-two percent of all infant deaths in 1999 were in the south. The southern states served only 15 percent of children eligible for the state/federal child care subsidy system. Twelve southern states and the District of Columbia had dropout rates above the U.S. median. The chartbook's appendix contains 15 supporting data tables. (KB)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 467 279

# THE SOUTHERN INSTITUTE on Children and Families

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

# Chartbook of Major Indicators:

## Conditions Placing Children in the South at Risk

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Kristine Hartvigson
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

August 2002

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# CHARTBOOK OF MAJOR INDICATORS:

# CONDITIONS PLACING CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH AT RISK

**Prepared by**

**Southern Institute on Children and Families**

**500 Taylor Street, Suite 202**
**Columbia, SC 29201**
**(803) 779-2607**

**www.kidsouth.org**

**August 2002**

## SOUTHERN INSTITUTE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Southern Institute on Children and Families is an independent, non-profit public policy organization founded in 1990. It endeavors to improve opportunities for children and families in the South with a focus on disadvantaged children. Through special projects and surveys, the Southern Institute on Children and Families spotlights health, education, social and economic issues of regional significance. It works to encourage public/private-sector collaboration on behalf of children and families and seeks to remove bureaucratic and other barriers that restrict access to needed benefits and services. The Southern Institute on Children and Families is funded through grants and contributions. The southern states included in the work of the Southern Institute on Children and Families are:

**Alabama**
**Arkansas**
**Delaware**
**District of Columbia**
**Florida**
**Georgia**
**Kentucky**
**Louisiana**
**Maryland**
**Mississippi**
**Missouri**
**North Carolina**
**Oklahoma**
**South Carolina**
**Tennessee**
**Texas**
**Virginia**
**West Virginia**

*While the primary focus of the Southern Institute on Children and Families is on the South, the Southern Institute directs national programs related to its mission.*

# Contents

**Introduction**.....1

**Indicator Charts**.....3

**Economic**.....4

Chart 1: Median Household Income, 2000.....4
Chart 2: Percent of Population in Poverty, 1998-2000.....5
Chart 3: Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2000.....6
Chart 4: Average Monthly Number of Families Receiving TANF, Federal Fiscal Year 2001.....7
Chart 5: Average Monthly Household Participation in Food Stamps, Federal Fiscal Year 2001.....8

**Health**.....9

Chart 6: Estimate of Uninsured Children Ages 0-18.....9
Chart 7: Infant Mortality, 1999.....10
Chart 8: Number of Low Birthweight Babies, 2000.....11
Chart 9: Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care, 2000.....12
Chart 10: Teen Birth Rates, Ages 15-17, 2000.....13
Chart 11: Teen Pregnancy Rates, Ages 15-19, 1996.....14

**Child Care**.....15

Chart 12: State/Federal Child Care Subsidies: Percent of Eligible Children Served.....15

**Education**.....16

Chart 13: Percent of High School Dropouts Ages 16-19, 1999.....16
Chart 14: Percent of Age Group 18-24 Years Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time, 1997.....17
Chart 15: Percent of Adults Age 25 and Older With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher, 2000.....18

**Appendix of Supporting Tables.....19**

**Economic.....20**

Table 1: Median Household Income, 2000.....20
Table 2: Percent of Population in Poverty, 1998-2000.....21
Table 3: Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty in the United States, 2000.....22
Table 4: Average Monthly Number of Families Receiving TANF, Federal Fiscal Year 2001.....23
Table 5: Average Monthly Household Participation in Food Stamps, Federal Fiscal Year 2001.....24

**Health.....25**

Table 6: Estimate of Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18).....25
Table 7: Infant Mortality, 1999.....26
Table 8: Low Birthweight Babies, 2000.....27
Table 9: Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care, 2000.....28
Table 10: Birth Rates, 2000.....29
Table 11: Teen Pregnancy Rates, Ages 15-19, 1996.....30

**Child Care.....31**

Table 12: State Child Care Eligibility Levels, Number of Children Potentially Eligible, and Percent of Children Served.....31

**Education.....32**

Table 13: High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19, 1999.....32
Table 14: Percent of Age Group of 18-24 Years Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time, 1997.....33
Table 15: Educational Attainment of the Adult Population Age 25 and Older, 2000.....34

**Board of Directors.....35**

**Southern Institute Functional Teams.....36**

## Chartbook of Major Indicators: Conditions Placing Children in the South at Risk

### Introduction

The southern region of the United States is challenged by some of the most difficult and entrenched economic, health and social problems, and these longstanding issues continue to place children at risk. The South is plagued by high rates of child poverty, high rates of uninsured children, high rates of infant deaths and disabilities, unacceptable rates of students failing to graduate from high school and high rates of children whose low-income working parents cannot afford safe, quality child care.

**The South is plagued by high rates of child poverty, high rates of uninsured children, high rates of infant deaths and disabilities, unacceptable rates of students failing to graduate from high school and high rates of children whose low-income working parents cannot afford safe, quality child care.**

The Southern Institute on Children and Families is an independent, nonprofit public policy organization founded in 1990. The mission of the Southern Institute is to build regional, state, national and local leadership on behalf of low-income children and families through effective communication of the conditions of children and families and the strategies for improving those conditions. This mission is grounded in the belief that informed leaders will take action to improve the lives and future of children in the South.

To that end, the Southern Institute has developed a new presentation of existing data from reputable sources. The data are displayed by state and contrast conditions in the South with those in other regions. The chartbook illustrates that the status of many children and families in the South presents considerable challenges in the quest to improve opportunities for children. This new examination of available data shows:

The median household income in the Southern Region was approximately $3,700 less than the United States median income. Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had lower median household incomes than the United States median income.

Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates higher than the United States poverty rate.

Forty-one (41) percent of all uninsured children in the United States live in the Southern Region.

**The median household income in the Southern Region was approximately $3,700 less than the United States median income.**

Forty-two (42) percent of all infant deaths in 1999 were in the Southern Region.

The southern states serve only fifteen (15) percent of children eligible for the state/federal child care subsidy program.

Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had dropout rates for ages 16-19 above the United States median of nine (9) percent.

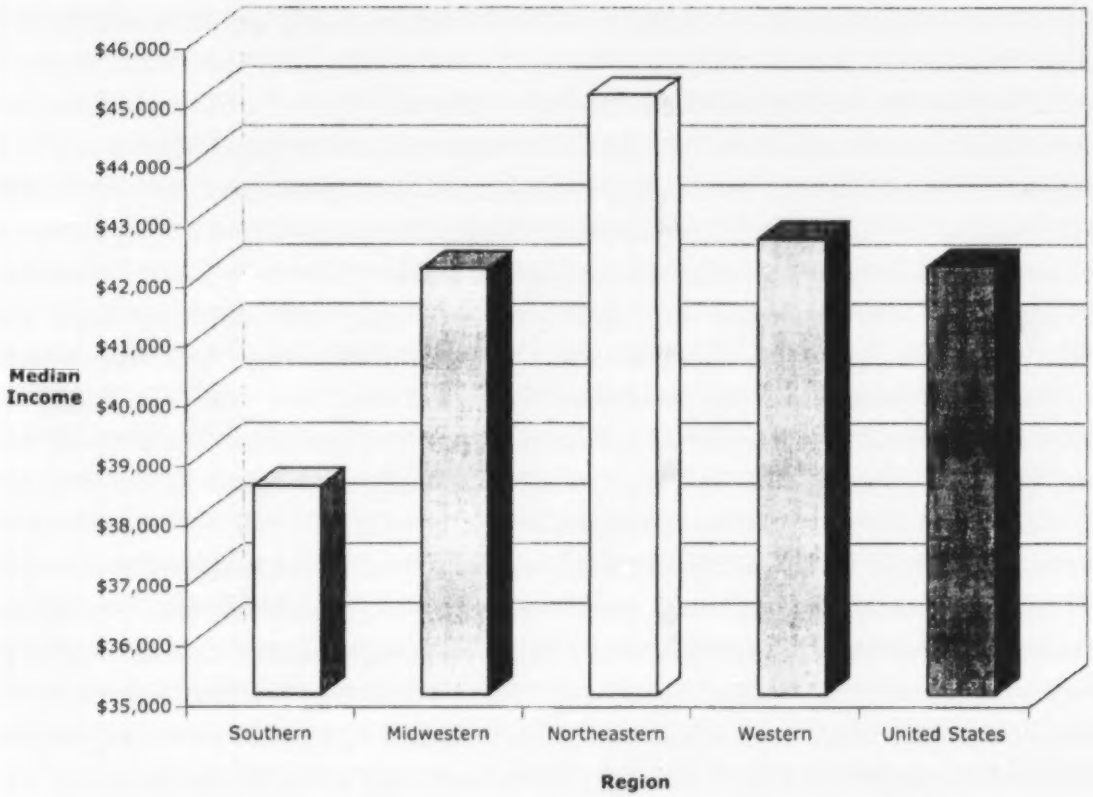
Families who are unable to meet basic needs face tremendous obstacles in fostering the development of their children. Many low-income working families do not earn enough to afford safe, quality child care, adequate health coverage and reliable transportation. Taking action to improve opportunities is critical to the future of children in the South and is a key strategy in building the capacity of the current and future workforce in the southern states.

The Southern Institute seeks to build knowledge and to stimulate dialogue among public and private leaders on actions needed to support low-income children and families. This chartbook is the first in what the Southern Institute plans to be an ongoing presentation of indicators that reflect conditions placing children and families in the South at risk. New indicators will be added in the future, and indicators will be updated as information becomes available. The chartbook, as well as strategies to address the issues, can be found on the Southern Institute's website at www.kidsouth.org.

# CHARTBOOK OF MAJOR INDICATORS: CONDITIONS PLACING CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH AT RISK

## Indicator Charts

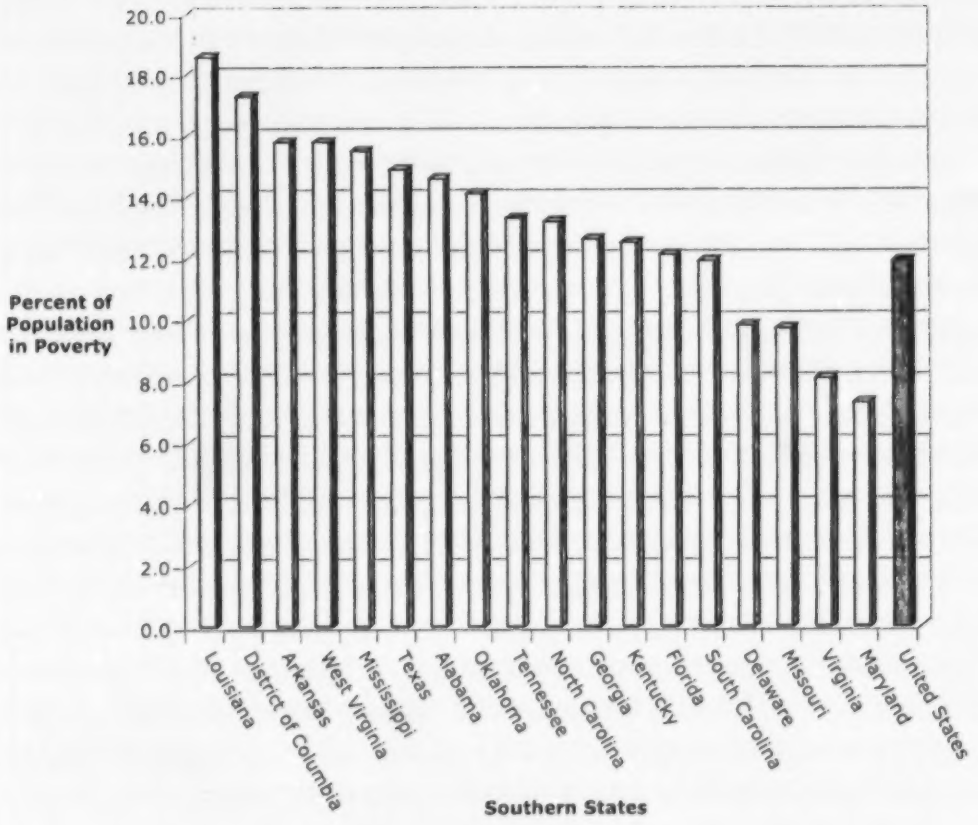
**Chart 1**
**Median Household Income, 2000**




Refer to Table 1, Median Household Income for 2000. Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, and 2001.

**The median household income in the Southern Region was approximately $3,700 less than the United States median income. Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had lower median household incomes than the United States median income.**

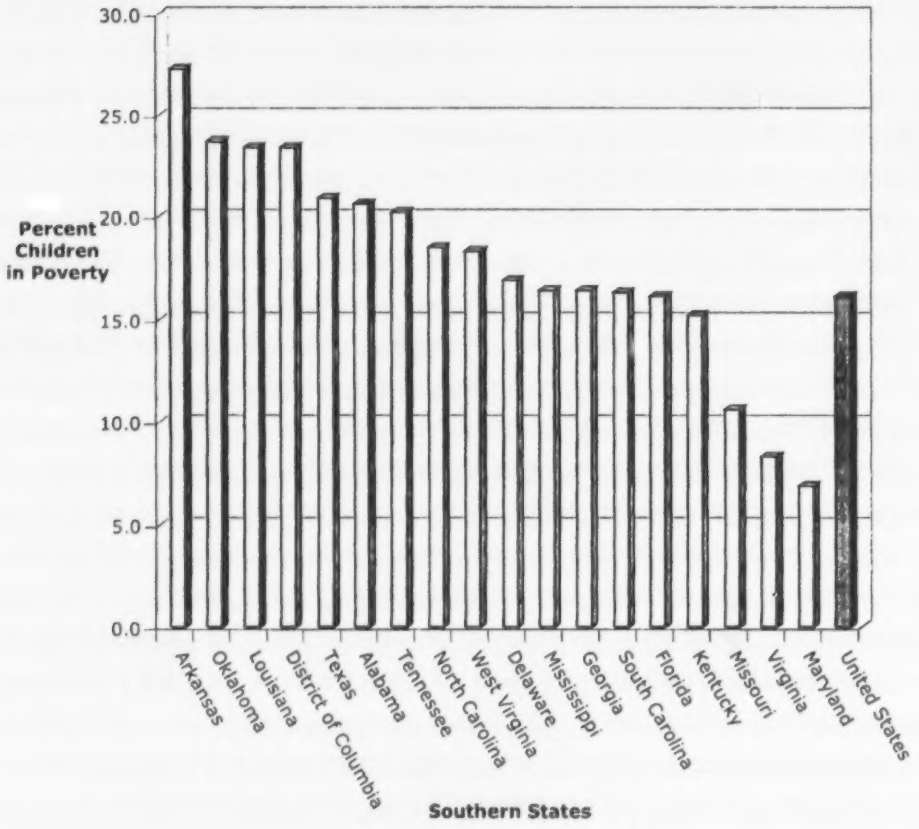
**Chart 2**
**Percent of Population in Poverty**
**1998 - 2000**




Refer to Table 2, Percent of Population in Poverty, 1998 - 2000. Source: Poverty in the United States: 2000. US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, 2001. The percentage is based on a three (3) year average for 1998 - 2000. Issued September 2001.

**Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates higher than the United States poverty rate.**

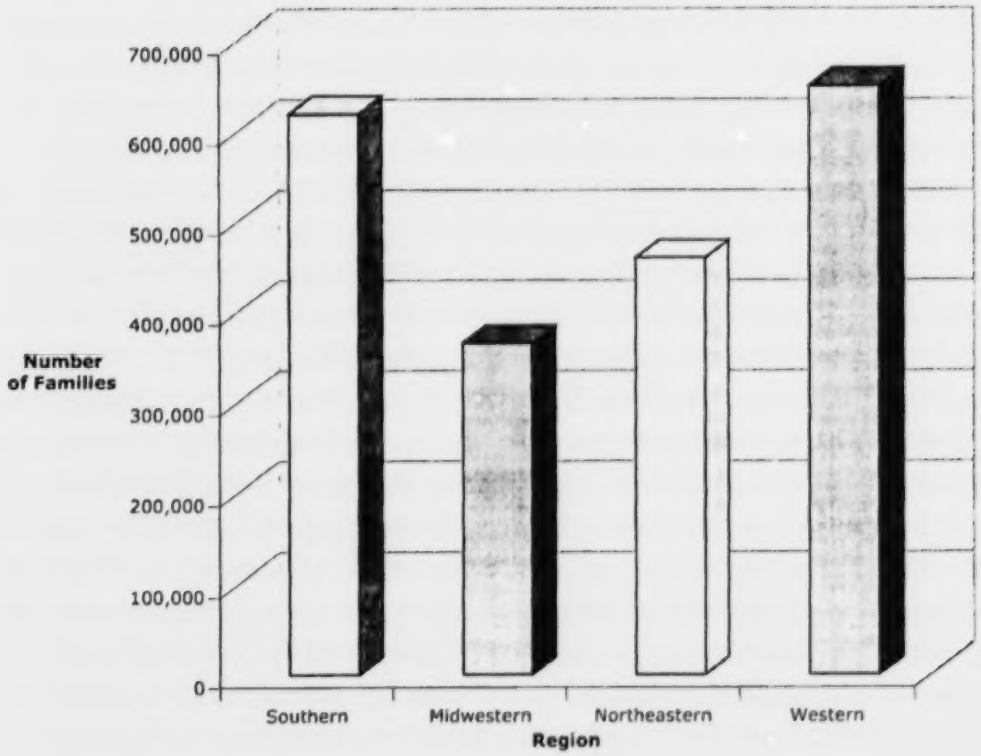
**Chart 3**
**Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2000**




Refer to Table 3, Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty in the United States, 2000. Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001, Table 25. Poverty Status by State in 2000 (Based on a November 2001 weighted correction.)

**Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the United States poverty rate for children living in poverty in 2000.**

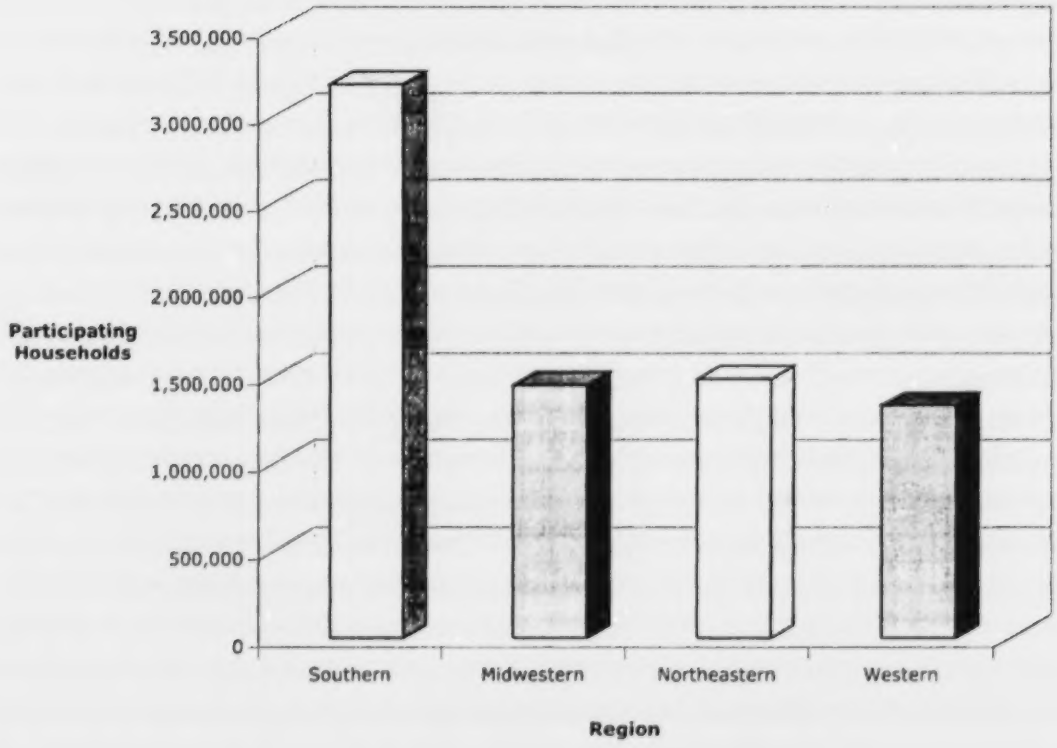
## Chart 4
## Average Monthly Number of Families Receiving TANF
## Federal Fiscal Year 2001




Refer to Table 4, Average Monthly Number of Families Receiving TANF - Fiscal Year 2001. Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2002.

**Thirty (30) percent of all families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in 2001 lived in the Southern Region.**

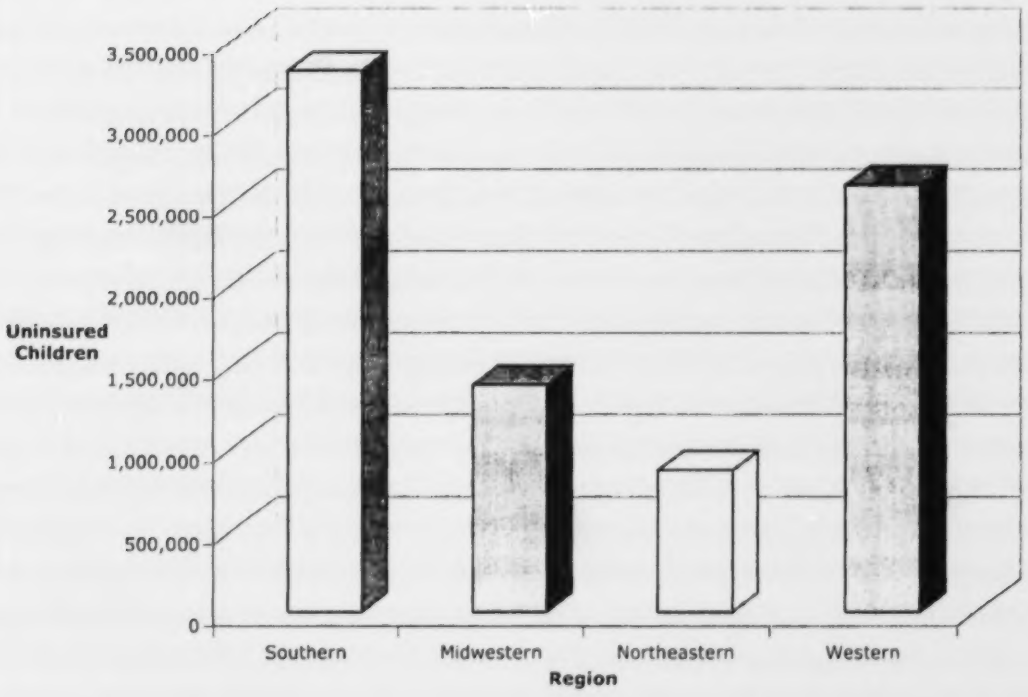
## Chart 5
## Average Monthly Household Participation in Food Stamps
## Federal Fiscal Year 2001




Refer to Table 5, Average Monthly Household Participation in Food Stamps, Federal Fiscal Year 2001. Source: US Department of Agriculture.

**Forty-three (43) percent of the households participating in the Food Stamp Program each month in Federal Fiscal Year 2001 lived in the Southern Region.**

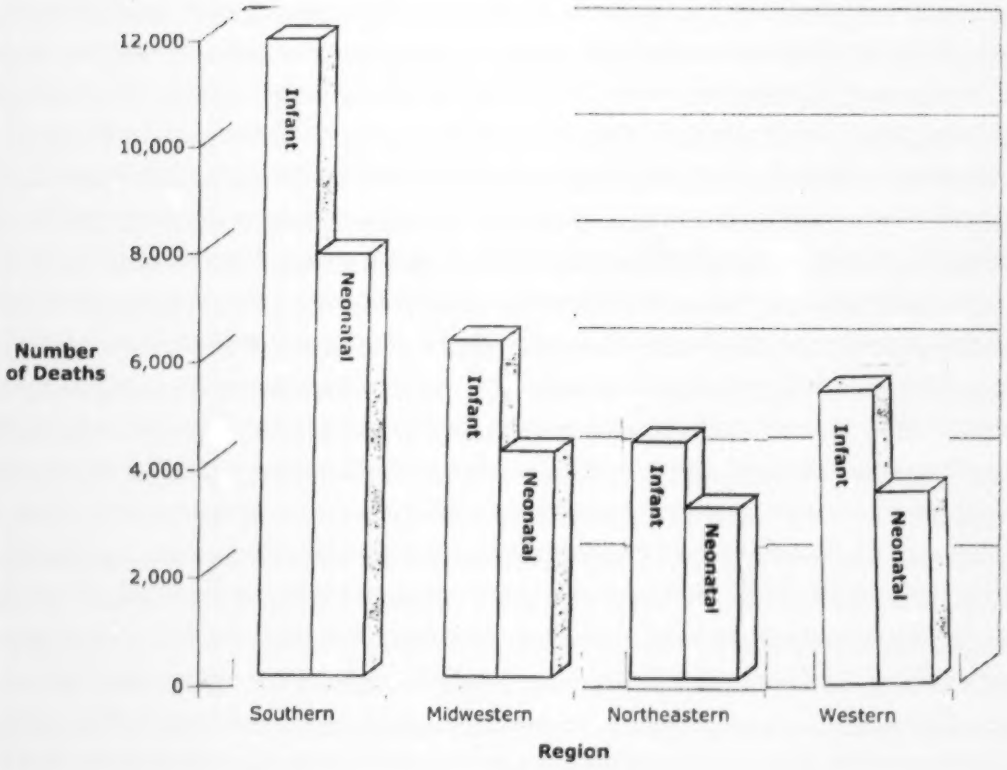
## Chart 6
## Estimate of Uninsured Children Ages 0-18




Refer to Table 6, Estimate of Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18). Source: The Urban Institute, 2002. Based on merged March 2000 and 2001 Current Population Survey Data, weighted to represent one (1) year, with adjustments for reported changes in Medicaid and SCHIP as of December 2001.

**Forty-one (41) percent of all uninsured children in the United States live in the Southern Region.**

## Chart 7
## Infant Mortality, 1999

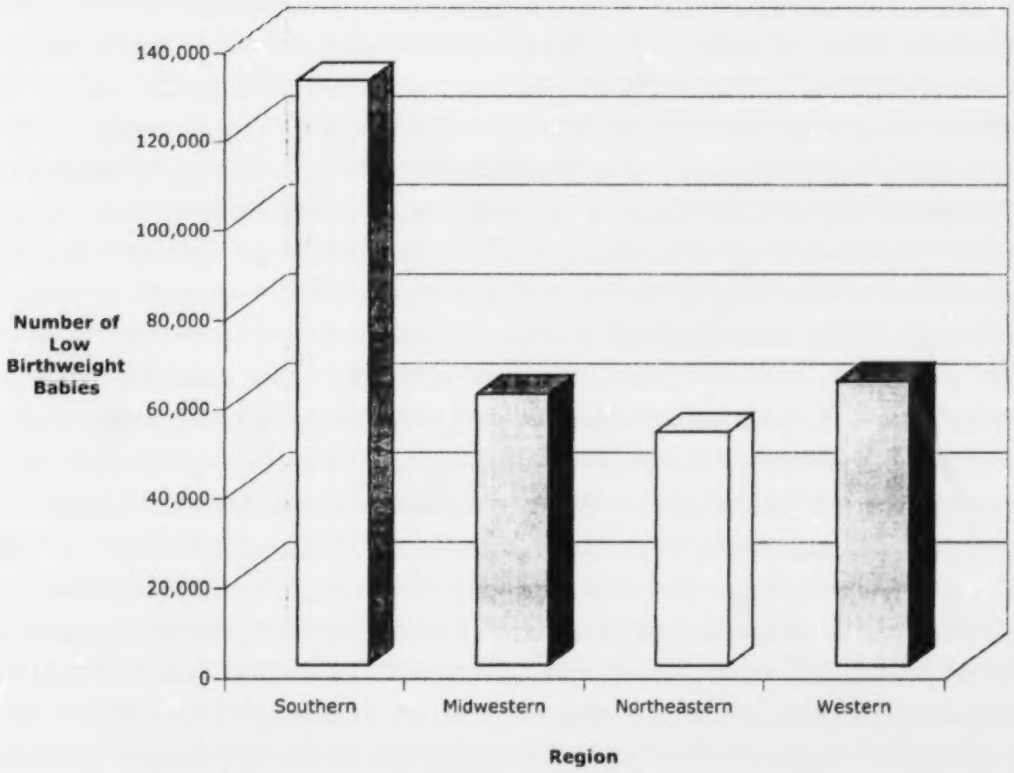



Refer to Table 7, Infant Mortality, 1999. Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 8, September 21, 2001, Table 29. Infant deaths are children under 1 year and neonatal deaths occur to infants ages 0 - 27 days.

**Forty-two (42) percent of all infant deaths in 1999 were in the Southern Region.**

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

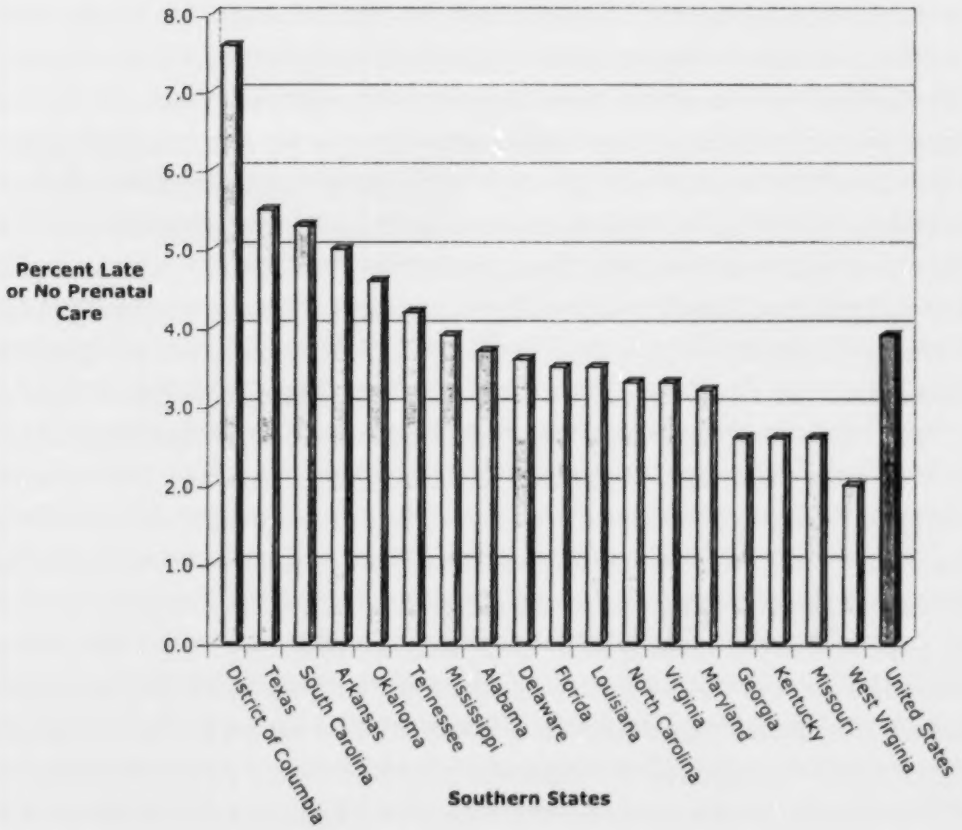
**Chart 8**
**Number of Low Birthweight Babies, 2000**




Refer to Table 8, Low Birthweight Babies. Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, Table 10.

**In 2000, forty-three (43) percent of all low birthweight babies (weight less that 5.5 pounds) were born in the Southern Region.**

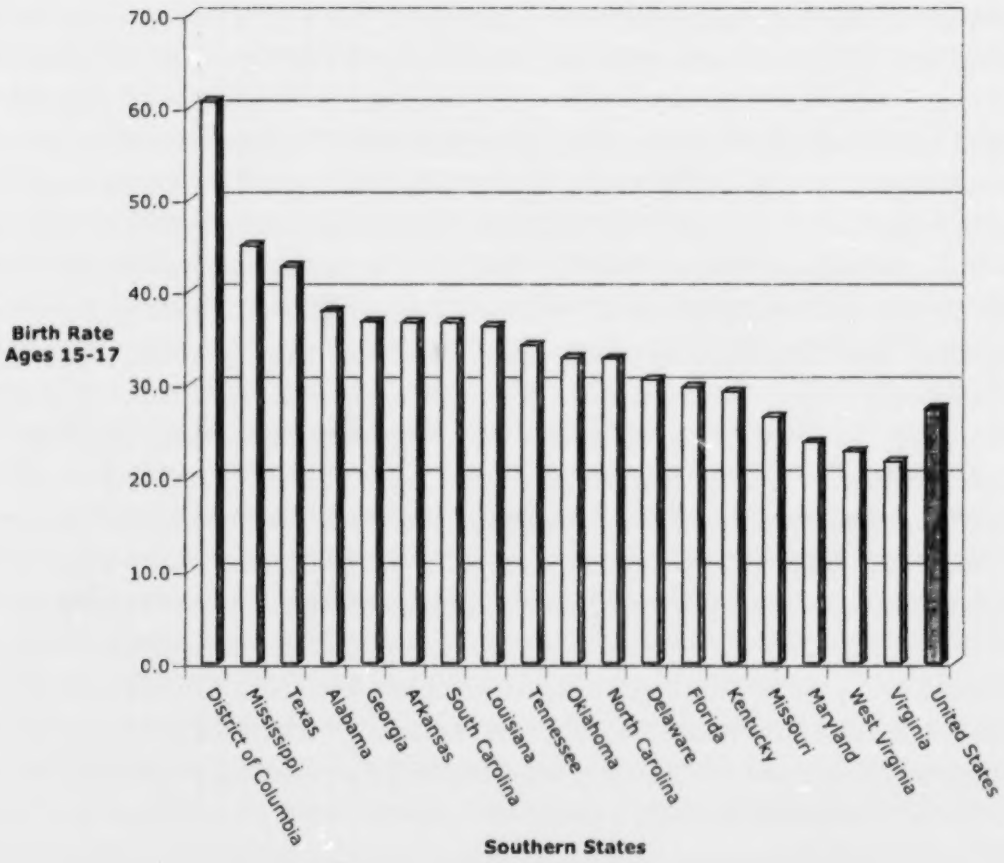
## Chart 9
## Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care, 2000




Refer to Table 9, Percent of Mothers With Late or No Prenatal Care, 2000.
Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, Table 34. Care beginning in the third trimester is considered late.

**In 2000, in five (5) southern states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of mothers with late or no prenatal care exceeded the United States percentage.**

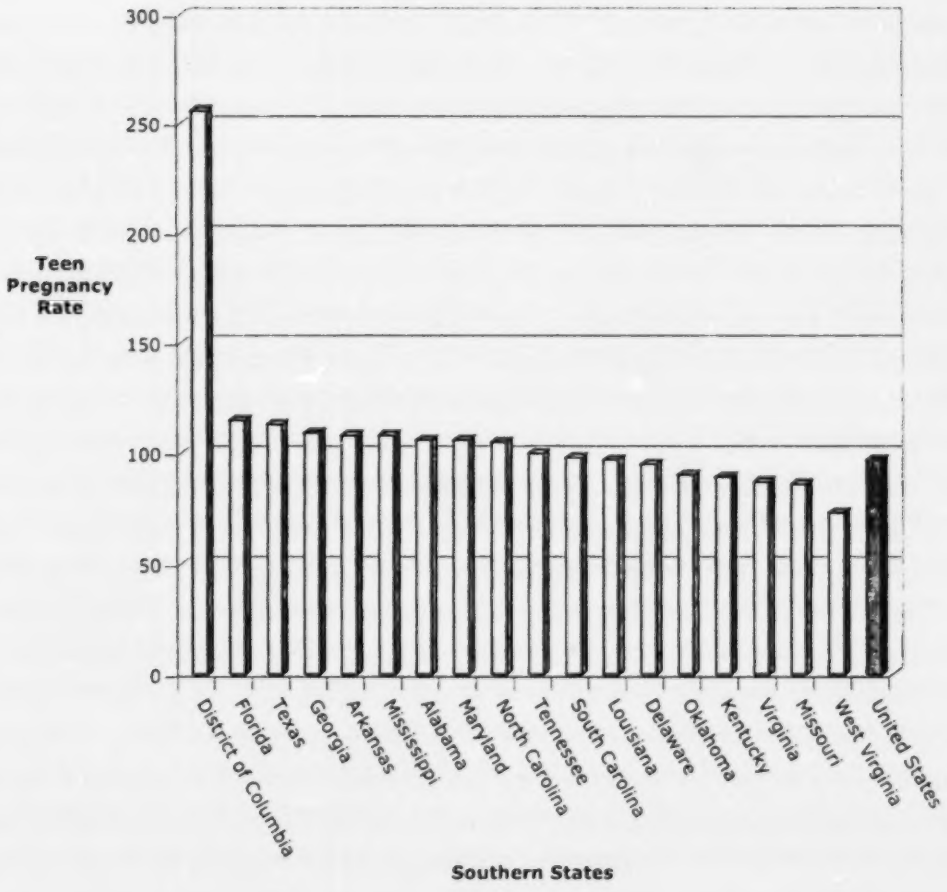
## Chart 10
## Teen Birth Rates, Ages 15-17, 2000




Refer to Table 10, Birth Rates 2000. Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5, Tables 10 and 10W, Revised, May 15, 2002. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women ages 15-17 in each area.

**Thirteen (13) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the 2000 United States birth rate for teens ages 15-17.**

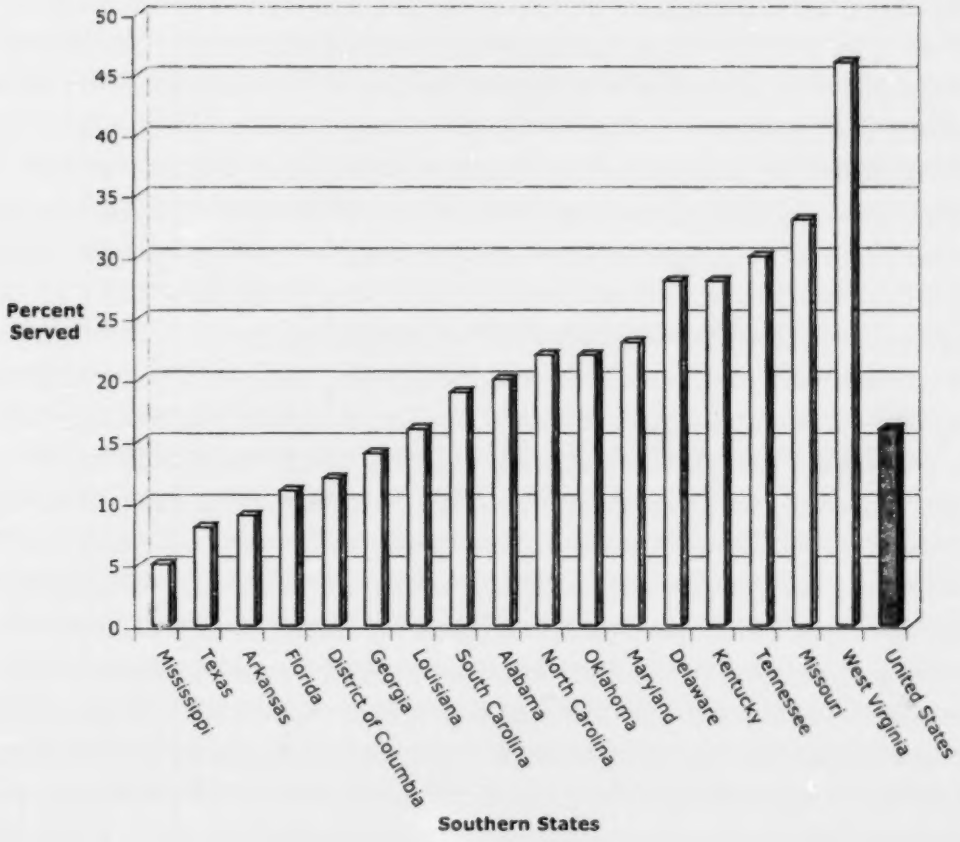
## Chart 11
## Teen Pregnancy Rates, Ages 15-19, 1996




Refer to Table 11, Teen Pregnancy Rates (Ages 15-19), 1996. Source: The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy, Volume 2, No. 3, June 1999. The Alan Guttmacher Institute 1999. Pregnancy rates per 1,000 women ages 15-19.

**Ten (10) southern states and the District of Columbia exceeded the United States pregnancy rate for teens ages 15-19 in 1996.**

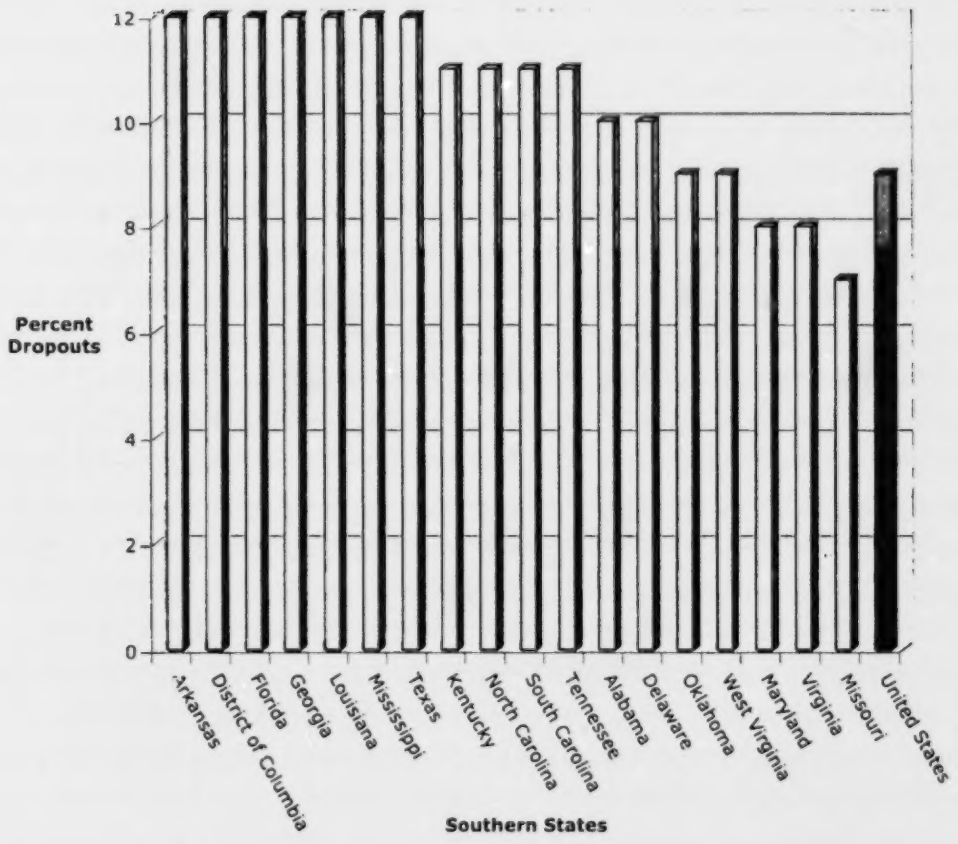
## Chart 12
## State/Federal Child Care Subsidies:
## Percent of Eligible Children Served




Refer to Table 12, State Child Care Eligibility Levels, Number of Children Potentially Eligible, and Percent of Children Served. Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families, December 2000, derived from data in Access to Child Care for Low-Income Working Families, US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, October 1999. Estimates are based on average monthly number of children served.

**The southern states serve only fifteen (15) percent of children eligible for the state/federal child care subsidy program.**

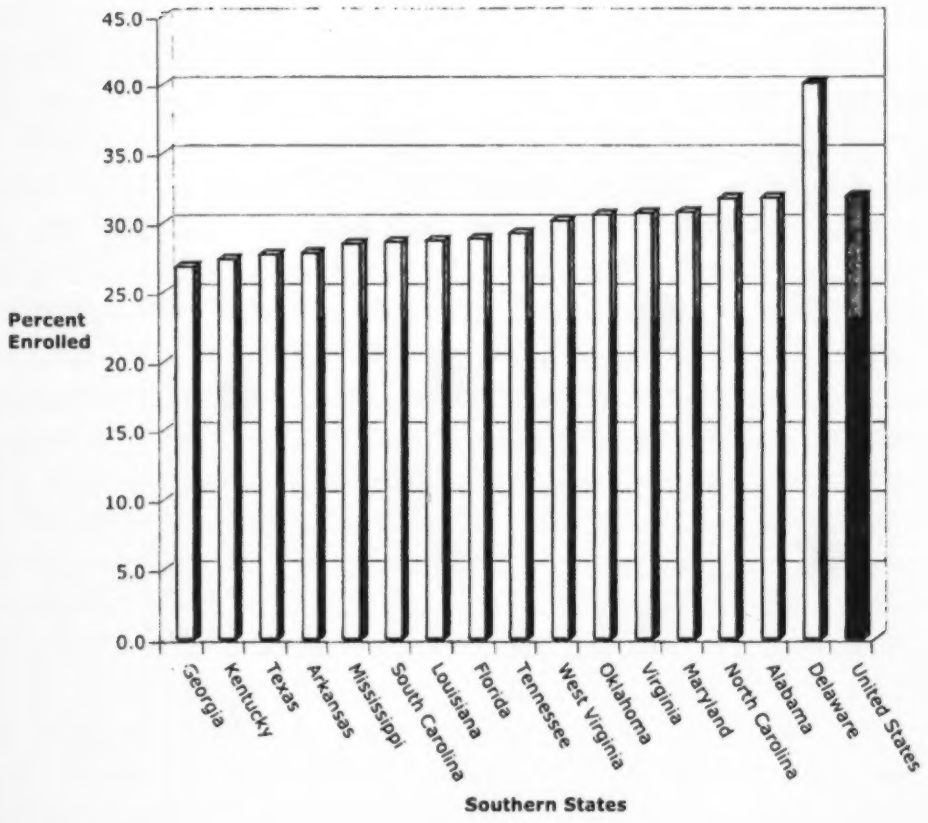
## Chart 13
## Percent of High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19, 1999




Refer to Table 13, High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19, 1999. Source: Kids Count 2002. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Three-year average of data from 1998-2000.

**Twelve (12) southern states and the District of Columbia had dropout rates for ages 16-19 above the United States median of nine (9) percent in 1999.**

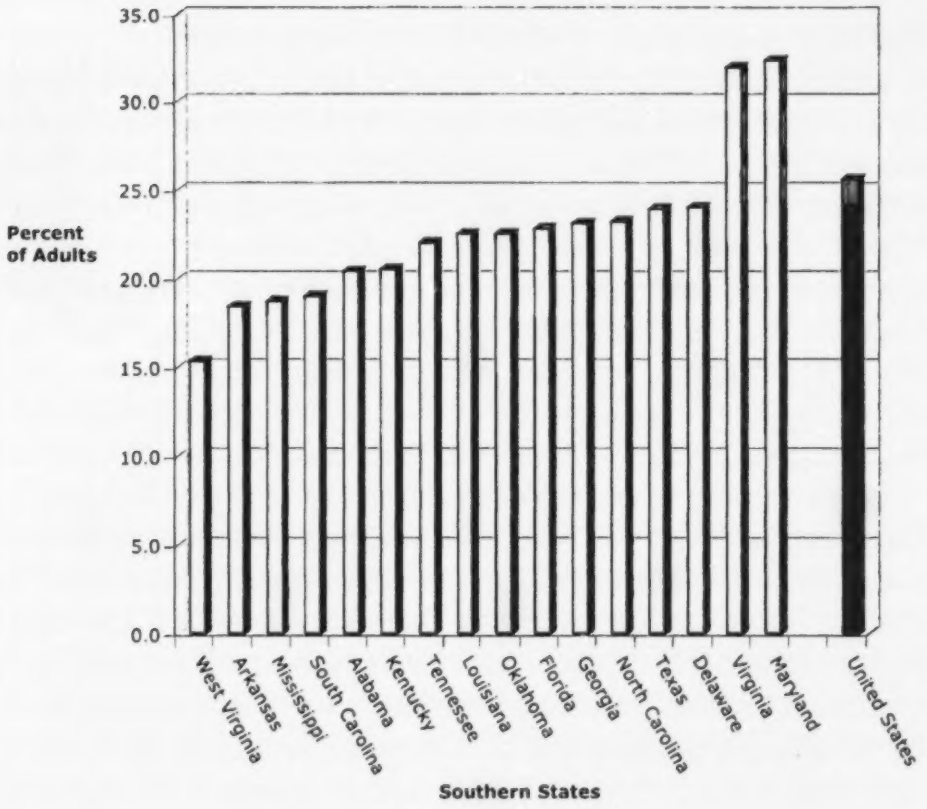
## Chart 14
## Percent of Age Group 18-24 Years Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time, 1997




Refer to Table 14, Percent of Age Group of 18 - 24 Years Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time. Source: Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Fact Book 2001.

**All but one southern state had a lower percentage than the United States of young adults ages 18-24 enrolled in college full time or part time.**

## Chart 15
## Percent of Adults Age 25 and Older With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher, 2000




Refer to Table 15, Educational Attainment of the Adult Population Age 25 and Older, 2000. Source: Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Fact Book 2000/2001.

**Fourteen (14) southern states had a smaller percentage than did the United States of adults ages 25 and older with a Bachelor's degree or higher.**

# CHARTBOOK OF MAJOR INDICATORS: CONDITIONS PLACING CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH AT RISK

## Appendix

## of Supporting Tables

**Table 1**
**Median Household Income, 2000**

| State | Median Income |
|---|---|
| Alabama | $33,105 |
| Arkansas | $30,293 |
| Delaware | $50,154 |
| District of Columbia | $38,752 |
| Florida | $37,998 |
| Georgia | $42,887 |
| Kentucky | $37,186 |
| Louisiana | $30,219 |
| Maryland | $51,695 |
| Mississippi | $31,528 |
| Missouri | $47,462 |
| North Carolina | $38,829 |
| Oklahoma | $32,445 |
| South Carolina | $37,119 |
| Tennessee | $33,885 |
| Texas | $39,842 |
| Virginia | $50,069 |
| West Virginia | $29,052 |
| **Southern Region** | **$38,473** |
| Illinois | $46,435 |
| Indiana | $39,717 |
| Iowa | $42,993 |
| Kansas | $37,705 |
| Michigan | $46,181 |
| Minnesota | $50,865 |
| Nebraska | $38,574 |
| North Dakota | $35,349 |
| Ohio | $43,894 |
| South Dakota | $36,172 |
| Wisconsin | $45,349 |
| **Midwestern Region** | |
| Connecticut | $50,360 |
| Maine | $41,597 |
| Massachusetts | $46,947 |
| New Hampshire | $48,928 |
| New Jersey | $51,032 |
| New York | $41,605 |
| Pennsylvania | $43,742 |
| Rhode Island | $42,973 |
| Vermont | $38,150 |
| **Northeastern Region** | **$45,037** |
| Alaska | $50,746 |
| Arizona | $41,456 |
| California | $46,802 |
| Colorado | $48,506 |
| Hawaii | $48,026 |
| Idaho | $37,462 |
| Montana | $32,045 |
| Nevada | $44,755 |
| New Mexico | $35,254 |
| Oregon | $42,440 |
| Utah | $45,230 |
| Washington | $42,024 |
| Wyoming | $39,026 |
| **Western Region** | |
| **United States** | **$42,148** |

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, and 2001.

COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 2**
**Percent of Population in Poverty**
**1998 - 2000**

| State | Percent of Population in Poverty |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 14.6 |
| Arkansas | 15.8 |
| Delaware | 9.8 |
| District of Columbia | 17.3 |
| Florida | 12.1 |
| Georgia | 12.6 |
| Kentucky | 12.5 |
| Louisiana | 18.6 |
| Maryland | 7.3 |
| Mississippi | 15.5 |
| Missouri | 9.7 |
| North Carolina | 13.2 |
| Oklahoma | 14.1 |
| South Carolina | 11.9 |
| Tennessee | 13.3 |
| Texas | 14.9 |
| Virginia | 8.1 |
| West Virginia | 15.8 |
| **Southern Region** | |
| Illinois | 10.5 |
| Indiana | 8.2 |
| Iowa | 7.9 |
| Kansas | 10.4 |
| Michigan | 10.2 |
| Minnesota | 7.8 |
| Nebraska | 10.6 |
| North Dakota | 12.7 |
| Ohio | 11.1 |
| South Dakota | 9.3 |
| Wisconsin | 8.8 |
| **Midwestern Region** | |
| Connecticut | 7.6 |
| Maine | 9.8 |
| Massachusetts | 10.2 |
| New Hampshire | 7.4 |
| New Jersey | 8.1 |
| New York | 14.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 9.9 |
| Rhode Island | 10.0 |
| Vermont | 10.1 |
| **Northeastern Region** | |
| Alaska | 8.3 |
| Arizona | 13.6 |
| California | 14.0 |
| Colorado | 8.5 |
| Hawaii | 10.5 |
| Idaho | 13.3 |
| Montana | 16.0 |
| Nevada | 10.0 |
| New Mexico | 19.3 |
| Oregon | 12.8 |
| Utah | 8.1 |
| Washington | 9.4 |
| Wyoming | 11.0 |
| **Western Region** | |
| **United States** | **11.9** |

Source: Poverty in the United States: 2000. US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, and 2001. Issued September 2001. Based on a three (3) year average of 1998-2000.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 3**
**Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty in the United States, 2000**

| State | Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 20.6 |
| Arkansas | 27.3 |
| Delaware | 16.9 |
| District of Columbia | 23.4 |
| Florida | 16.1 |
| Georgia | 16.4 |
| Kentucky | 15.2 |
| Louisiana | 23.4 |
| Maryland | 6.9 |
| Mississippi | 16.4 |
| Missouri | 10.6 |
| North Carolina | 18.5 |
| Oklahoma | 23.7 |
| South Carolina | 16.3 |
| Tennessee | 20.2 |
| Texas | 20.9 |
| Virginia | 8.3 |
| West Virginia | 18.3 |
| **Southern Region** | |
| Illinois | 17.6 |
| Indiana | 10.5 |
| Iowa | 8.7 |
| Kansas | 13.0 |
| Michigan | 13.8 |
| Minnesota | 8.5 |
| Nebraska | 12.2 |
| North Dakota | 14.1 |
| Ohio | 15.3 |
| South Dakota | 12.7 |
| Wisconsin | 13.8 |
| **Midwestern Region** | |
| Connecticut | 9.2 |
| Maine | 8.9 |
| Massachusetts | 13.9 |
| New Hampshire | 7.7 |
| New Jersey | 11.1 |
| New York | 19.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 11.0 |
| Rhode Island | 13.8 |
| Vermont | 16.1 |
| **Northeastern Region** | |
| Alaska | 10.6 |
| Arizona | 19.6 |
| California | 19.2 |
| Colorado | 10.9 |
| Hawaii | 13.9 |
| Idaho | 18.8 |
| Montana | 24.7 |
| Nevada | 11.9 |
| New Mexico | 23.5 |
| Oregon | 18.7 |
| Utah | 11.6 |
| Washington | 13.8 |
| Wyoming | 14.6 |
| **Western Region** | |
| **United States** | **16.1** |

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001, Table 25. Poverty Status by State in 2000. (Based on a November 2001 weighted correction.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 4**
**Average Monthly Number of Families Receiving TANF**
**Federal Fiscal Year 2001**

| State | Average Monthly Number of Families |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 18,367 |
| Arkansas | 11,607 |
| Delaware | 5,421 |
| District of Columbia | 16,336 |
| Florida | 58,849 |
| Georgia | 50,531 |
| Kentucky | 36,127 |
| Louisiana | 25,176 |
| Maryland | 27,915 |
| Mississippi | 15,657 |
| Missouri | 45,556 |
| North Carolina | 42,654 |
| Oklahoma | 13,973 |
| South Carolina | 16,938 |
| Tennessee | 59,541 |
| Texas | 130,893 |
| Virginia | 29,271 |
| West Virginia | 14,732 |
| **Southern Region** | **619,544** |
| Illinois | 62,030 |
| Indiana | 41,288 |
| Iowa | 20,195 |
| Kansas | 13,035 |
| Michigan | 71,746 |
| Minnesota | 38,558 |
| Nebraska | 9,486 |
| North Dakota | 2,999 |
| Ohio | 85,005 |
| South Dakota | 2,713 |
| Wisconsin | 17,680 |
| **Midwestern Region** | **364,735** |
| Connecticut | 25,650 |
| Maine | 9,661 |
| Massachusetts | 42,570 |
| New Hampshire | 5,659 |
| New Jersey | 45,325 |
| New York | 226,921 |
| Pennsylvania | 82,644 |
| Rhode Island | 15,229 |
| Vermont | 5,524 |
| **Northeastern Region** | **459,183** |
| Alaska | 5,847 |
| Arizona | 33,194 |
| California | 473,615 |
| Colorado | 10,639 |
| Hawaii | 13,023 |
| Idaho | 1,293 |
| Montana | 4,934 |
| Nevada | 7,466 |
| New Mexico | 19,322 |
| Oregon | 18,638 |
| Utah | 7,487 |
| Washington | 54,160 |
| Wyoming | 524 |
| **Western Region** | **650,142** |
| **United States** | **2,093,604** |

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2002. TANF is the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.



29 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 5**
**Average Monthly Household Participation in Food Stamps**
**Federal Fiscal Year 2001**

| State | Number of Participating Households |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 161,372 |
| Arkansas | 102,633 |
| Delaware | 13,602 |
| District of Columbia | 33,344 |
| Florida | 425,955 |
| Georgia | 235,633 |
| Kentucky | 173,102 |
| Louisiana | 198,152 |
| Maryland | 97,026 |
| Mississippi | 115,994 |
| Missouri | 195,480 |
| North Carolina | 213,420 |
| Oklahoma | 113,374 |
| South Carolina | 130,055 |
| Tennessee | 226,224 |
| Texas | 500,129 |
| Virginia | 149,595 |
| West Virginia | 94,794 |
| **Southern Region** | **3,179,884** |
| Illinois | 363,570 |
| Indiana | 146,509 |
| Iowa | 54,437 |
| Kansas | 56,500 |
| Michigan | 285,277 |
| Minnesota | 93,086 |
| Nebraska | 34,729 |
| North Dakota | 15,921 |
| Ohio | 292,221 |
| South Dakota | 17,160 |
| Wisconsin | 86,588 |
| **Midwestern Region** | **1,445,998** |
| Connecticut | 81,857 |
| Maine | 53,151 |
| Massachusetts | 104,838 |
| New Hampshire | 17,951 |
| New Jersey | 144,067 |
| New York | 683,969 |
| Pennsylvania | 342,814 |
| Rhode Island | 32,632 |
| Vermont | 19,090 |
| **Northeastern Region** | **1,480,369** |
| New Mexico | 62,484 |
| Alaska | 13,184 |
| Arizona | 107,799 |
| California | 622,602 |
| Colorado | 69,408 |
| Hawaii | 50,983 |
| Idaho | 24,034 |
| Montana | 26,481 |
| Nevada | 31,957 |
| Oregon | 137,199 |
| Utah | 32,647 |
| Washington | 141,387 |
| Wyoming | 9,129 |
| **Western Region** | **1,329,294** |
| **United States** | **7,446,836** |

Source: US Department of Agriculture.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## Table 6
## Estimate of Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)

| State | All Children | Estimate of All Uninsured Children # | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,220,700 | 119,800 | 9.8% |
| Arkansas | 731,700 | 90,900 | 12.4% |
| Delaware | 218,500 | 15,300 | 7.0% |
| District of Columbia | 111,300 | 9,300 | 8.3% |
| Florida | 3,682,400 | 528,600 | 14.4% |
| Georgia | 2,116,100 | 146,900 | 6.9% |
| Kentucky | 997,700 | 74,700 | 7.5% |
| Louisiana | 1,153,500 | 202,700 | 17.6% |
| Maryland | 1,294,200 | 76,800 | 5.9% |
| Mississippi | 811,800 | 83,700 | 10.3% |
| Missouri | 1,534,800 | 79,200 | 5.2% |
| North Carolina | 1,976,300 | 189,700 | 9.6% |
| Oklahoma | 852,000 | 143,300 | 16.8% |
| South Carolina | 918,300 | 103,300 | 11.2% |
| Tennessee | 1,447,400 | 87,800 | 6.1% |
| Texas | 5,995,200 | 1,129,400 | 18.8% |
| Virginia | 1,831,700 | 200,000 | 10.9% |
| West Virginia | 391,300 | 33,400 | 8.5% |
| **Southern Region** | **27,284,900** | **3,314,800** | **12.1%** |
| Illinois | 3,577,700 | 351,200 | 9.8% |
| Indiana | 1,566,500 | 146,500 | 9.4% |
| Iowa | 777,900 | 40,600 | 5.2% |
| Kansas | 714,500 | 74,400 | 10.4% |
| Michigan | 2,953,500 | 224,900 | 7.6% |
| Minnesota | 1,375,900 | 97,400 | 7.1% |
| Nebraska | 479,400 | 34,200 | 7.1% |
| North Dakota | 159,500 | 17,300 | 10.8% |
| Ohio | 3,284,500 | 286,700 | 8.7% |
| South Dakota | 191,600 | 14,700 | 7.7% |
| Wisconsin | 1,621,000 | 99,800 | 6.2% |
| **Midwestern Region** | **16,702,000** | **1,387,700** | **8.3%** |
| Connecticut | 921,500 | 30,400 | 3.3% |
| Maine | 319,600 | 20,100 | 6.3% |
| Massachusetts | 1,645,600 | 91,000 | 5.5% |
| New Hampshire | 357,200 | 20,500 | 5.7% |
| New Jersey | 2,189,000 | 161,100 | 7.4% |
| New York | 5,011,300 | 385,300 | 7.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 3,120,000 | 140,900 | 4.5% |
| Rhode Island | 242,000 | 5,100 | 2.1% |
| Vermont | 173,900 | 13,000 | 7.5% |
| **Northeastern Region** | **13,980,100** | **867,400** | **6.2%** |
| Alaska | 220,700 | 36,800 | 16.7% |
| Arizona | 1,457,200 | 253,100 | 17.4% |
| California | 10,135,600 | 1,466,200 | 14.5% |
| Colorado | 1,205,600 | 162,600 | 13.5% |
| Hawaii | 322,200 | 24,800 | 7.7% |
| Idaho | 370,700 | 61,400 | 16.6% |
| Montana | 234,500 | 41,200 | 17.6% |
| Nevada | 624,500 | 101,300 | 16.2% |
| New Mexico | 554,000 | 120,000 | 21.7% |
| Oregon | 910,900 | 117,500 | 12.9% |
| Utah | 764,800 | 73,100 | 9.6% |
| Washington | 1,570,600 | 131,800 | 8.4% |
| Wyoming | 137,800 | 18,500 | 13.4% |
| **Western Region** | **18,509,100** | **2,608,300** | **14.1%** |
| **United States** | **76,475,800** | **8,178,100** | **10.7%** |

Source: The Urban Institute, 2002. Based on merged March 2000 and 2001 Current Population Survey data, weighted to represent one year, with adjustments for reported changes in Medicaid and SCHIP as of December 2001. Note: Estimates are subject to error due to small CPS sample sizes in some states.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 7**
**Infant Mortality, 1999**

| States | Number of Infant Deaths | Rate of Infant Deaths | Number of Neonatal Deaths | Neonatal Deaths as Percent of Infant Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 606 | 9.8 | 383 | 63.2 |
| Arkansas | 292 | 8.0 | 168 | 57.5 |
| Delaware | 79 | 7.4 | 55 | 69.6 |
| District of Columbia | 113 | 15.0 | 88 | 77.9 |
| Florida | 1,452 | 7.4 | 967 | 66.6 |
| Georgia | 1,040 | 8.2 | 699 | 67.2 |
| Kentucky | 411 | 7.6 | 261 | 63.5 |
| Louisiana | 621 | 9.2 | 394 | 63.4 |
| Maryland | 601 | 8.4 | 420 | 69.9 |
| Mississippi | 433 | 10.1 | 265 | 61.2 |
| Missouri | 585 | 7.8 | 385 | 65.8 |
| North Carolina | 1,038 | 9.1 | 767 | 73.9 |
| Oklahoma | 417 | 8.5 | 243 | 58.3 |
| South Carolina | 563 | 10.2 | 392 | 69.6 |
| Tennessee | 599 | 7.7 | 389 | 64.9 |
| Texas | 2,164 | 6.2 | 1,365 | 63.1 |
| Virginia | 693 | 7.3 | 483 | 69.7 |
| West Virginia | 154 | 7.4 | 97 | 63.0 |
| **Southern Region** | **11,861** | | **7,821** | **65.9** |
| Illinois | 1,550 | 8.5 | 1,083 | 69.9 |
| Indiana | 686 | 8.0 | 452 | 65.9 |
| Iowa | 215 | 5.7 | 128 | 59.5 |
| Kansas | 283 | 7.3 | 191 | 67.5 |
| Michigan | 1,077 | 8.1 | 734 | 68.2 |
| Minnesota | 408 | 6.2 | 261 | 64.0 |
| Nebraska | 163 | 6.8 | 108 | 66.3 |
| North Dakota | 52 | 6.8 | 33 | 63.5 |
| Ohio | 1,244 | 8.2 | 845 | 67.9 |
| South Dakota | 94 | 8.9 | 57 | 60.6 |
| Wisconsin | 459 | 6.7 | 294 | 64.1 |
| **Midwestern Region** | **6,231** | | **4,186** | **67.2** |
| Connecticut | 265 | 6.1 | 205 | 77.4 |
| Maine | 66 | 4.8 | 51 | 77.3 |
| Massachusetts | 417 | 5.2 | 332 | 79.6 |
| New Hampshire | 82 | 5.8 | 60 | 73.2 |
| New Jersey | 766 | 6.7 | 555 | 72.5 |
| New York | 1,627 | 6.4 | 1,142 | 70.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,058 | 7.3 | 743 | 70.2 |
| Rhode Island | 71 | 5.7 | 53 | 74.6 |
| Vermont | 38 | 5.8 | 22 | 57.9 |
| **Northeastern Region** | **4,390** | | **3,163** | **72.1** |
| Alaska | 57 | 5.7 | 26 | 45.6 |
| Arizona | 548 | 6.8 | 363 | 66.2 |
| California | 2,800 | 5.4 | 1,852 | 66.1 |
| Colorado | 416 | 6.7 | 268 | 64.4 |
| Hawaii | 120 | 7.0 | 84 | 70.0 |
| Idaho | 134 | 6.7 | 92 | 68.7 |
| Montana | 72 | 6.7 | 32 | 44.4 |
| Nevada | 193 | 6.6 | 114 | 59.1 |
| New Mexico | 188 | 6.9 | 107 | 56.9 |
| Oregon | 261 | 5.8 | 191 | 73.2 |
| Utah | 224 | 4.8 | 148 | 66.1 |
| Washington | 400 | 5.0 | 256 | 64.0 |
| Wyoming | 42 | 6.9 | 25 | 59.5 |
| **Western Region** | **5,455** | | **3,558** | **65.2** |
| **United States** | **27,937** | **7.1** | **18,728** | **67.0** |

Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 8, September 21, 2001, Table 29. Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths occur to infants ages 0 - 27 days.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 8**
**Low Birthweight Babies, 2000**

| State | Number of Low Birthweight Babies | Percent of Live Births that are Low Birthweight |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 6,166 | 9.7 |
| Arkansas | 3,234 | 8.6 |
| Delaware | 955 | 8.6 |
| District of Columbia | 908 | 11.9 |
| Florida | 16,255 | 8.0 |
| Georgia | 11,455 | 8.6 |
| Kentucky | 4,601 | 8.2 |
| Louisiana | 6,993 | 10.3 |
| Maryland | 6,413 | 8.6 |
| Mississippi | 4,694 | 10.7 |
| Missouri | 5,798 | 7.6 |
| North Carolina | 10,552 | 8.8 |
| Oklahoma | 3,705 | 7.5 |
| South Carolina | 5,419 | 9.7 |
| Tennessee | 7,345 | 9.2 |
| Texas | 26,754 | 7.4 |
| Virginia | 7,843 | 7.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,739 | 8.3 |
| **Southern Region** | **130,829** | |
| Illinois | 14,700 | 7.9 |
| Indiana | 6,426 | 7.4 |
| Iowa | 2,346 | 6.1 |
| Kansas | 2,740 | 6.9 |
| Michigan | 10,687 | 7.9 |
| Minnesota | 4,138 | 6.1 |
| Nebraska | 1,680 | 6.8 |
| North Dakota | 489 | 6.4 |
| Ohio | 12,304 | 7.9 |
| South Dakota | 639 | 6.2 |
| Wisconsin | 4,515 | 6.5 |
| **Midwestern Region** | **60,664** | |
| Connecticut | 3,199 | 7.4 |
| Maine | 820 | 6.0 |
| Massachusetts | 5,712 | 7.1 |
| New Hampshire | 922 | 6.3 |
| New Jersey | 8,936 | 7.7 |
| New York | 19,996 | 7.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,256 | 7.7 |
| Rhode Island | 893 | 7.2 |
| Vermont | 395 | 6.1 |
| **Northeastern Region** | **52,129** | |
| Alaska | 558 | 5.6 |
| Arizona | 5,977 | 7.0 |
| California | 32,912 | 6.2 |
| Colorado | 5,488 | 8.4 |
| Hawaii | 1,308 | 7.5 |
| Idaho | 1,362 | 6.7 |
| Montana | 678 | 6.2 |
| Nevada | 2,222 | 7.2 |
| New Mexico | 2,175 | 8.0 |
| Oregon | 2,584 | 5.6 |
| Utah | 3,115 | 6.6 |
| Washington | 4,513 | 5.6 |
| Wyoming | 516 | 8.3 |
| **Western Region** | **63,408** | |
| **United States** | **307,030** | **7.6** |

Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, Table 10. Low birthweight is birthweight of less than 2500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.).



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 9**
**Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care, 2000**

| State | Percent of Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 3.7 |
| Arkansas | 5.0 |
| Delaware | 3.6 |
| District of Columbia | 7.6 |
| Florida | 3.5 |
| Georgia | 2.6 |
| Kentucky | 2.6 |
| Louisiana | 3.5 |
| Maryland | 3.2 |
| Mississippi | 3.9 |
| Missouri | 2.6 |
| North Carolina | 3.3 |
| Oklahoma | 4.6 |
| South Carolina | 5.3 |
| Tennessee | 4.2 |
| Texas | 5.5 |
| Virginia | 3.3 |
| West Virginia | 2.0 |
| **Southern Region** | |
| Illinois | 4.0 |
| Indiana | 3.8 |
| Iowa | 2.4 |
| Kansas | 2.8 |
| Michigan | 3.7 |
| Minnesota | 2.9 |
| Nebraska | 3.0 |
| North Dakota | 2.3 |
| Ohio | 3.9 |
| South Dakota | 3.6 |
| Wisconsin | 3.3 |
| **Midwestern Region** | |
| Connecticut | 1.9 |
| Maine | 1.9 |
| Massachusetts | 2.2 |
| New Hampshire | 1.4 |
| New Jersey | 4.9 |
| New York | 4.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 3.3 |
| Rhode Island | 1.3 |
| Vermont | 2.2 |
| **Northeastern Region** | |
| Alaska | 4.7 |
| Arizona | 6.8 |
| California | 3.1 |
| Colorado | 4.6 |
| Hawaii | 3.0 |
| Idaho | 3.9 |
| Montana | 3.2 |
| Nevada | 8.5 |
| New Mexico | 9.4 |
| Oregon | 3.8 |
| Utah | 4.7 |
| Washington | 3.3 |
| Wyoming | 3.9 |
| **Western Region** | |
| **United States** | **3.9** |

Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, Table 34. Note: Care beginning in third trimester is considered late.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 10**
**Birth Rates, 2000**

| State | Birth Rate | Teen Birth Rate Ages 10 - 14 | Teen Birth Rate Ages 15 - 17 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 14.4 | 1.4 | 37.9 |
| Arkansas | 14.7 | 1.5 | 36.7 |
| Delaware | 14.5 | 1.2 | 30.5 |
| District of Columbia | 14.8 | 2.4 | 60.7 |
| Florida | 13.3 | 1.0 | 29.7 |
| Georgia | 16.7 | 1.4 | 36.8 |
| Kentucky | 14.1 | 1.0 | 29.2 |
| Louisiana | 15.5 | 1.7 | 36.3 |
| Maryland | 14.2 | 0.9 | 23.8 |
| Mississippi | 15.8 | 2.3 | 45.0 |
| Missouri | 13.9 | 0.7 | 26.5 |
| North Carolina | 15.5 | 1.2 | 32.8 |
| Oklahoma | 14.7 | 1.0 | 32.9 |
| South Carolina | 14.3 | 1.6 | 36.7 |
| Tennessee | 14.4 | 1.2 | 34.2 |
| Texas | 17.8 | 1.5 | 42.7 |
| Virginia | 14.2 | 0.8 | 21.7 |
| West Virginia | 11.6 | 0.5 | 22.8 |
| **Southern Region** | | | |
| Illinois | 15.2 | 0.9 | 28.5 |
| Indiana | 14.7 | 0.6 | 26.2 |
| Iowa | 13.3 | 0.5 | 17.4 |
| Kansas | 14.9 | 0.6 | 22.4 |
| Michigan | 13.7 | 0.6 | 21.3 |
| Minnesota | 14.0 | 0.5 | 15.6 |
| Nebraska | 14.8 | 0.5 | 19.3 |
| North Dakota | 12.2 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| Ohio | 13.8 | 0.8 | 24.1 |
| South Dakota | 14.0 | 0.0 | 19.4 |
| Wisconsin | 13.1 | 0.5 | 18.3 |
| **Midwestern Region** | | | |
| Connecticut | 13.0 | 0.6 | 16.9 |
| Maine | 10.8 | 0.0 | 13.4 |
| Massachusetts | 13.2 | 0.4 | 15.0 |
| New Hampshire | 12.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 |
| New Jersey | 14.1 | 0.5 | 17.0 |
| New York | 14.2 | 0.6 | 20.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 12.2 | 0.7 | 19.6 |
| Rhode Island | 12.6 | 0.8 | 21.3 |
| Vermont | 10.9 | 0.0 | 10.6 |
| **Northeastern Region** | | | |
| Alaska | 16.0 | 0.0 | 23.6 |
| Arizona | 17.5 | 1.2 | 41.1 |
| California | 15.8 | 0.8 | 28.6 |
| Colorado | 15.8 | 0.8 | 28.6 |
| Hawaii | 14.9 | 0.0 | 24.7 |
| Idaho | 16.0 | 0.0 | 21.3 |
| Montana | 12.3 | 0.0 | 19.1 |
| Nevada | 16.4 | 0.9 | 34.2 |
| New Mexico | 15.6 | 1.1 | 40.2 |
| Oregon | 13.7 | 0.6 | 23.5 |
| Utah | 21.9 | 0.4 | 22.0 |
| Washington | 13.9 | 0.6 | 20.3 |
| Wyoming | 13.0 | 0.0 | 19.0 |
| **Western Region** | | | |
| **United States** | **14.7** | **0.9** | **27.4** |

Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 5, Tables 10 and 10W, Revised, May 15, 2002. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age groups in each area.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 11**
**Teen Pregnancy Rates, Ages 15-19, 1996**

| State | Pregnancy Rates |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 106 |
| Arkansas | 108 |
| Delaware | 95 |
| District of Columbia | 256 |
| Florida | 115 |
| Georgia | 109 |
| Kentucky | 89 |
| Louisiana | 97 |
| Maryland | 106 |
| Mississippi | 108 |
| Missouri | 86 |
| North Carolina | 105 |
| Oklahoma | 90 |
| South Carolina | 98 |
| Tennessee | 100 |
| Texas | 113 |
| Virginia | 87 |
| West Virginia | 73 |
| **Southern Region** | |
| Illinois | 106 |
| Indiana | 88 |
| Iowa | 58 |
| Kansas | 79 |
| Michigan | 87 |
| Minnesota | 56 |
| Nebraska | 62 |
| North Dakota | 50 |
| Ohio | 81 |
| South Dakota | 59 |
| Wisconsin | 61 |
| **Midwestern Region** | |
| Connecticut | 86 |
| Maine | 57 |
| Massachusetts | 79 |
| New Hampshire | 57 |
| New Jersey | 97 |
| New York | 108 |
| Pennsylvania | 70 |
| Rhode Island | 87 |
| Vermont | 60 |
| **Northeastern Region** | |
| Alaska | 75 |
| Arizona | 118 |
| California | 125 |
| Colorado | 90 |
| Hawaii | 101 |
| Idaho | 70 |
| Montana | 65 |
| Nevada | 140 |
| New Mexico | 110 |
| Oregon | 90 |
| Utah | 60 |
| Washington | 85 |
| Wyoming | 74 |
| **Western Region** | |
| **United States** | **97** |

Source: The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy, Volume 2, No. 3, June 1999. The Alan Guttmacher Institute 1999. Pregnancy rates per 1,000 15-19 year old women.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 12**
**State Child Care Eligibility Levels, Number of Children Potentially Eligible, and Percent of Children Served**

| State | State Eligibility Level at Initial Application as Percent of State Median Income, July 2000 | Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under State Rules, October 1997 | Percent of Potentially Eligible Children Receiving Child Care Subsidy, April-September 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 45% | 103,500 | 20% |
| Arkansas | 69% | 100,200 | 9% |
| Delaware | 52% | 22,100 | 28% |
| District of Columbia | 59% | 31,500 | 12% |
| Florida | 51% | 421,900 | 11% |
| Georgia | 56% | 331,200 | 14% |
| Kentucky | 57% | 90,800 | 28% |
| Louisiana | 75% | 219,700 | 16% |
| Maryland | 45% | 91,300 | 23% |
| Mississippi | 85% | 160,000 | 5% |
| Missouri | 41% | 129,400 | 33% |
| North Carolina | 75% | 343,100 | 22% |
| Oklahoma | 62% | 178,800 | 22% |
| South Carolina | 50% | 115,200 | 19% |
| Tennessee | 60% | 183,600 | 30% |
| Texas | 85% | 1,013,400 | 8% |
| West Virginia | 57% | 28,200 | 46% |
| **Southern Region** | | | |
| **United States** | **na** | **9,851,000** | **16%** |

Source: Southern Institute on Children and Families, December 2000. derived from data in Access to Child Care for Low-Income Working Families, US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, October 1999. Estimates are based on average monthly number of children served.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 13**
**High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19, 1999**

| State | Rank | Dropout Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 30 | 10 |
| Arkansas | 41 | 12 |
| Delaware | 30 | 10 |
| District of Columbia | Not Ranked | 12 |
| Florida | 41 | 12 |
| Georgia | 41 | 12 |
| Kentucky | 35 | 11 |
| Louisiana | 41 | 12 |
| Maryland | 14 | 8 |
| Mississippi | 41 | 12 |
| Missouri | 10 | 7 |
| North Carolina | 35 | 11 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | 9 |
| South Carolina | 35 | 11 |
| Tennessee | 35 | 11 |
| Texas | 41 | 12 |
| Virginia | 14 | 8 |
| West Virginia | 22 | 9 |
| **Southern Region** | | |
| Illinois | 30 | 10 |
| Indiana | 10 | 7 |
| Iowa | 3 | 6 |
| Kansas | 22 | 9 |
| Michigan | 22 | 9 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 5 |
| Nebraska | 10 | 7 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 3 |
| Ohio | 14 | 8 |
| South Dakota | 14 | 8 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 6 |
| **Midwestern Region** | | |
| Connecticut | 14 | 8 |
| Maine | 3 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 8 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 6 |
| New York | 22 | 9 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 7 |
| Rhode Island | 30 | 10 |
| Vermont | 3 | 6 |
| **Northeastern Region** | | |
| Alaska | 14 | 8 |
| Arizona | 50 | 17 |
| California | 22 | 9 |
| Colorado | 48 | 14 |
| Hawaii | 3 | 6 |
| Idaho | 35 | 11 |
| Montana | 14 | 8 |
| New Mexico | 35 | 11 |
| Oregon | 47 | 13 |
| Utah | 22 | 9 |
| Washington | 22 | 9 |
| **Western Region** | | |
| **United States** | | 9 |

Source: Kids Count 2002. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Three-year average of data from 1998 - 2000.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## Table 14

### Percent of Age Group of 18-24 Years Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time, 1997

| State | Percent Enrolled |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 31.8 |
| Arkansas | 27.8 |
| Delaware | 40.0 |
| Florida | 28.9 |
| Georgia | 26.9 |
| Kentucky | 27.4 |
| Louisiana | 28.7 |
| Maryland | 30.8 |
| Mississippi | 28.5 |
| North Carolina | 31.7 |
| Oklahoma | 30.6 |
| South Carolina | 28.6 |
| Tennessee | 29.2 |
| Texas | 27.7 |
| Virginia | 30.7 |
| West Virginia | 30.2 |
| **Southern Region** | **29.1** |
| **United States** | **31.9** |

Source: Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Fact Book 2001. United States Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions, Divisions and States by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1997" (1999); "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions and States by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (1999); and "Population Estimates for the United States and States by Single Year of Age and Sex: July 1, 1997" (2000) -- (www.census.gov). National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data. "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions that offer associate's or higher degrees. The population data upon which these rates are based include all people living in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of their home state.





BEST COPY AVAILABLE

**Table 15**
**Educational Attainment of the Adult Population Age 25 and Older, 2000**

| State | Percent With High School Diplomas or GEDs | Percent With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 77.5 | 20.4 |
| Arkansas | 81.7 | 18.4 |
| Delaware | 86.1 | 24.0 |
| Florida | 84.0 | 22.8 |
| Georgia | 82.6 | 23.1 |
| Kentucky | 78.7 | 20.5 |
| Louisiana | 80.8 | 22.5 |
| Maryland | 85.7 | 32.3 |
| Mississippi | 80.3 | 18.7 |
| North Carolina | 79.2 | 23.2 |
| Oklahoma | 86.1 | 22.5 |
| South Carolina | 83.0 | 19.0 |
| Tennessee | 79.9 | 22.0 |
| Texas | 79.2 | 23.9 |
| Virginia | 86.6 | 31.9 |
| West Virginia | 77.1 | 15.3 |
| **Southern Region** | | |
| **United States** | **84.1** | **25.6** |

Source: Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) Fact Book 2000/2001. United States Bureau of the Census: "Educational Attainment in the United States" (various years); Current Population Survey (various years) -- (www.census.gov); and General Social and Economic Characteristics (various years) -- (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Unita Blackwell**
**Chairman**
President Emeritus
National Conference
of Black Mayors
Mayersville, Mississippi

**Michael N. Castle**
Congressman At Large, Delaware
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC

**Reuben M. Greenberg**
Chief of Police
Charleston Police Department
Charleston, South Carolina

**Washington Clark Hill**
Director, Maternal-Fetal Medicine
Sarasota Memorial Hospital
Sarasota, Florida

**Judy Langford**
Senior Consultant
Family Resource Coalition
Chicago, Illinois

**Ray Marshall**
Rapoport Centennial Chair in
Economics and Public Affairs
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

**F. David Mathews**
President and CEO
The Kettering Foundation
Dayton, Ohio

**Richard W. Riley**
Senior Partner
Nelson, Mullins, Riley &
Scarborough LLP

**Sarah C. Shuptrine**
**President and CEO**
Southern Institute on Children
and Families
Columbia, South Carolina

**Paul M. Starnes**
President
Star Trend Products
Chattanooga, Tennessee

**Beegie Truesdale**
Producer
Los Angeles, California

# SOUTHERN INSTITUTE FUNCTIONAL TEAMS

## Administration

**Sarah C. Shuptrine**
President and CEO

**Lynn Gregory Ammons**
Executive Assistant to the President

**Ann T. Mathias**
Assistant Director

**Laurie Hall**
Secretary/Receptionist

**Cathy Northcutt**
Financial Manager

**Sylvia Williams**
Accounting Technician

## Communications

**Melissa D. Stewart, MS**
Communications and
Marketing Director

**Kristine Hartvigsen**
Communications Director

**JoAnn Prince**
Events Coordinator

**Jerry Smith**
Information Technology and Web
Manager

## Research

**Vicki C. Grant, PhD, MSW**
Research Director

## Programs

***Covering Kids and Families***

**Sarah C. Shuptrine**
Director

**Vicki C. Grant, PhD, MSW**
Deputy Director for Policy

**Ann Marchetti, MS**
Deputy Director for Program
Operations

**Nicole Ravenell, MPP**
Senior Policy Analyst

**Judi Cramer, MS**
Regional Coordinator, South

**Marisa de la Garza, MA**
Regional Coordinator, West

**Sondra Gardetto, MS**
Regional Coordinator, Midwest

**Dorothy Stamper**
Regional Coordinator, Northeast

**Glenn Mainwaring**
Administrative Assistant for Policy

**Kerri Newell**
Administrative Assistant for Program
Operations

***Supporting Families After Welfare Reform***

**Vicki C. Grant, PhD, MSW**
Director

**Nancy H. Gantt**
Deputy Director

**Laura Heller**
Systems Analyst

***Southern Regional Initiative on Child Care***

**Sarah C. Shuptrine**
Director

**Zenovia Vaughn**
Deputy Director

**Christi Stewart**
Administrative Assistant

**SOUTHERN INSTITUTE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

**500 Taylor Street, Suite 202**

**Columbia, SC 29201**

**803-779-2607**
**fax 803-254-6301**

**www.kidsouth.org**

**U.S. Department of Education**
*Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)*
*National Library of Education (NLE)*
*Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)*

# NOTICE

## Reproduction Basis

[X] This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

[ ] This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").